POPULAR OBSERVATIONS.

CEMENT AND THE TARIFF. ROWTH AND CONDITION OF AN INDUSTRY WHICH THE MILLS BILL WOULD RUIN.

Editor of The Tribuna ir: I observe that the Ways and Means Committee decided to strike out coments from the free list, restore them to the dutiable list at one-half the nt rate of duty. I would like to lay before your ers some facts which I think will show that the monts should not be reduced at all, but inrestored to 20 per cent ad valorem, to be comon the value of the cement, package and freight port of entry in the Chited States.

year upon the importations of foreign Portland at, which name is used as a general term to in-all importations of foreign cement, there was col-\$100,000,000 is apparently an insignifithing, but very seriously will an important Amer ce 1856 there have been manufac dale. Ulster County, N. Y., alone over 0,000. In manufacturing coment there is but nother than labor that enters into its cost, viz., on barrel. Estimating the value of the r a total of about 80,000,000, we can safely say balance amounting to over 823,000,000 has aid out for labor in that locality alone, being an out for wages nearly \$1,500,000. Nearly all perage that is used by the Rosendale cement ry comes from Maine and its value is annually 0.000. Thus it can be readily seen that the

nanufacturers actually give away their ste and even then, taking this into consideration, The instances are numerous where a manuwith the strong competition, and it is safe to say that no one having capital to invest would think of going into the business if he for one he would have to encounter.

duty on Portland coment, which formerly was cents per barrel, new amounts to but 18 or as under various Tressury rulings the duty is only computed on the bulk value of the at the place of manufacture. Freights from to New-York are now about 8 shillings (\$\frac{1}{2}\$) per \$\frac{1}{2}\$ O cents per barrel; and very good Portand can be laid down in New-York City now for gient can be laid down in New-York City now for 10 to 22 15 for 400 pounds, and this figure is not a ry low one. Deducting one-fifth of this amount to take the quantity equal to a Rosendale barrel, which sighs 320 pounds, as against 400 pounds for the riland, would give 21 68 to 21 72 per barrel. Now take the dux off of this, and we we \$1 50 to 21 84 as the price per barrel. But veral years ago coment could be transported from modon to Now-York for one shilling (twenty-five nis) per ton or five cents per barrel, which is less an the rate Rosendale manufacturers have to pay om Rendout to New-York, and if this state of affairs ould exist again, it would make the equivalent price Portland coment \$1 10 to \$1 10 per barrel, or equal that of Rosendale. Then another thing, the price Portland coment \$1 10 to \$1 10 per barrel, or equal that of Rosendale. Then another thing, the price rive years ago it was worth \$2 50 to \$4 per barrel New-York, now it is forty per cent cheaper, and a probabilities are that it will still go lower; yet splite of all these facts, when an industry in this untry, even under the most careful management, is arcely able to live, the Free Traders propose to rula entirely by reducing the duty which is absolutely constant to the continuance of a manufacture in sich in Ulster County, New-York, alone over 1000,000 of capital is invested, and 3,000 men are ipployed, whose daily wages amount to nearly \$6,000, oducing annually over \$2,000,000 of innuitaotures. The wages that are said here are good living wages, the kinghts of Laber de net seem to be satisfied, d are now issuing their circulars asking for an increase, the Knights of Laber de net seem to be satisfied, and are now issuing their circulars asking for an increase. How preposed at logsether if the proposed list at all improbable that the business in this country librarily bill become a law. Otherwise wages will ve to be reduced to the standard of Furopean paupends altogether if the proposed altower has a law entire the factor of the country la

a persimptory halt in any further reductions, but in order that the business may live, and pay even the present wages, it is necessary that the duty be restored to at least its original figure, i. e., twenty per sent on the cost value at the port of entry in the United States. If any industry deserves reasonable protection it is surely one which has made a desolate valley teem with life and energy, causing the barreness of the silent hills to yield the pientiful means of subsistence to twelve thousand inhabitants. Yours, very respectfully, ERNEST R. ACKFRMAN,

Gen'l Sales Agent. Lawrence Cement Co.

New-York, March 26, 1888.

STATEHOOD FOR NEW-MEXICO. JUDGE PRINCE RECOUNTS THE CLAIMS AND QUALI FIGATIONS OF THE TERRITORY AS HE SEES

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A short time ago, when in an editorial notice of the bill for the admission of four Territories you urged certain objections to the admission of New-Mexico, I felt sorely tempted to write a correction of some erroneous ideas which are held by many at the East on that subject; and since that time, a dis-patch from Washington, headed "Flank Movement by the Mormons," has seemed to make it obligatory for some one acquainted with the maligned Territory to state the facts. According to that dispatch it is reported in Washington that the great object of the Mormon leaders at present is to bring New-Mexico into the Union, the request for the admission of Utah being but a "feint," and "the Mormon element in being but a "feint," and "the Mormon element in New-Mexico being aiready so strong as to be able to control the affairs of the Territory." Now, as a finiter of fact, the Mormon population of New-Mexico is so utterly insignificant that no one would think of considering it at all in any contest. It has not an appreciable influence, even in any single county. All of the settlements that there are are close to the Ariof the settlements that there are are close to the Arisona line. One is in the extreme northwest, in San Yuan County, and there are two others, one not far from the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and one further south. all teld, they would not constitute an ordinary village, and are not of the slightest political weight. As to their future growth or power, it is to be remembered that New-Mexico is not a new country like Idaho or Northern Arizona, but that for many years there has been a large Spanish population many years there has been a large Spanish population there—now fully 100,000—who not only occupy much of the arable land, but from their nationality and re-ligion are strongly opposed to the peculiar tenets of

Mormonism.

And this leads me from the consideration of this Mormon scare-crow to the more substantial matters referred to in your editorial, and which are objections very generally felt at the East. There is a prevalent impression that the "Mexican" population is lawless, unintelligent and unfitted for soil-government, and that unloss there is a preponderance of "American" voters there is danger in Statehood. This idea is the result of ignorance of the true state of affairs. In the first there is danger in Statehood. This idea is the result of ignorance of the true state of affeirs. In the first place, even if the "Mexican" population was of the character indicated, their vote is so equally divided between the parties that their power is neutralized. But it may be suggested that after Statehood they would all act together and cast a solid vote. This is the most unlikely of things. They are strong partisans, and between the leading families are intense jealousies and feelings of unfriendliness, which make after side prefer the election of an "American" to the success of a rival house. But as matter of fact they constitute the solid and conservative element of the population. In this, New-Mexico has an immense advantage over any similar Territory. The new population, in all of them, is to quite an extent restless, changeful, and made up of the unstable elements of society. In the course of two years, at least a quarter of the "American" population of a town will ordinarily thangs. In one that I have in mind—and not a mining town—the registry list showed that over sixty percent had moved since the preceding election. The limits that naturally comes to the surface in politics in not the solid population that has "come to stay," but the noisy fellows who have no stake in the community. In a recent Legislative Amembry, out of eight "American" members, one loft the Territory before the sensor desied, in debt and disgrace, and has never relaxed; and speaker removed before the Legislature and communed. The natural traits in a new communed. The natural traits in a new community are intense settivity, energy; and anthusiasm,

hasty action. If a Territory were entirely made in that way, it would really be dangerous to trust it with Statehood; for it would be apt to legislate too fast and too carcless. It would need a balance wheel.

Now, the "Mexican" population affords just the conservative element necessary to insure safe and careful of the second o official action. They are a law-abiding and lawrespecting people by nature. They have had forty years' experience in local self-government as a Territory, and have a natural aptitude for political matters. When the horde of desperadoes who had over-awed other Territories entered New-Maxico, at the building of the great railroads, they found them-sives met by an administration of law which promptly checked and punished them, and they left in disgust. I can hear witness that on the average of verdicts, no juries in the land will do more even justice than those of New-Maxico.

and pumished them, and they left in disgust. In the land will do more even justice than those of the land will do more even justice than those of New-Moxico.

Again, it is to be remarked that the Territory has man part of the United States for over two score years. There is scarcely a man there in active life who remembers any other government than ours. There are very few States where so large a proportion of the people is native born. The people have not lived under monarchies nor imbibed the revolutionary ideas which are coming to us so largely from Central Europe. They believe in law and obedience to law, and the only law they know is American law. In the Bebelilon scarcely any State put into the field so large a percentage of its men as New-Mexico. While the older inhabitants from lack of opportunity are largely liliterate, yet as voters they will come up muly to the average of the country in intelligence and howesty. Few States are educating their children more generally. Over 15,000 were at school during the last year. The two elements of population, the activity and energy of the newcomer and the solidity and conservatism of the old resident, together constitute a general chilzenship far more capable of intelligent and wholesome self-sovernment than that of any Territory except Dakota, whose wast unrepresented population of course makes her case exceptional.

New-Mexico is not only the most fully equipped in the amount and character of her population of any of the Territories, but she has claims which the others have not. Under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the mount and character of her population of any of the Territories, but she has claims which the others have not. Under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the mount and character of her population of any of the Territories, but she has claims which the others have not. Under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in the amount and character of her population of any of the Territories, but she has claims which the others have not. Under the treaty of Guad

REPUBLICAN DUTY AND OPPORTUNITY. LETTER FROM EX-CONGRESSMAN MOORE, OF TENNESSEE-NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY AND CON-NECTICUT THE BATTLE FIELD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I am aware of the profound personal regret at his withdrawal of the hundreds of thousands of those who confidently believed in Mr. Blaine's ability to carry the next Presidential election. I voted for Mr. Blaine at the last election, and will do so again if he shall under any circumstances be yet again noninated; but I cannot believe it to be a wise policy to continue to press his name or claims in that connec-tion. He has just enough enemies in New-York and New-England and elsewhere in the Republican party to defeat him in 1888, as they defeated him in 1884. Assuming therefore, my position to be true, what is the wise course to pursue in the coming campaign?

It seems to me that there is only one unmistaka-bly plain policy for our party to follow. Our danger ties in the superabundant and almost superfluous riches of our candidatial material. We have not less than a dozen competent and eligible men who can, with united Republican support, easily defeat the great Bourbon "free-trade," "one-term" advocate n words and opposer in acts of "Civil Service reform." public office is a public trust," etc., etc. We should at once set about seriously to seek the candidate who an most certainly carry New-York, New-Jersey and election. Some of us may reluctantly have to give up our personal choice. No matter. In the estabof the great questions of protection to our home industries, living wages to our laborers, me-chanics and artisans, the right of every legally qualienance and actions, the right of very gainst and field efficient to cast and have counted one honest and unobstructed ballot—I say these principles, as against the Confederate, free-trade, buildoxing, Sourbon, ballot-box stuffing, hypocritical Mugwump party, are the one supreme object which we should now seek our most popular man to champion.

We stand upon the threshold of imminent political and economic dangers. Our narrow Senatorial margin

tion into the Confederate theories of State sovereignty. free trade and national humiliation. Who can carry the three States above mentioned and thus prevent ing the country? This is the only problem just now to settle. Tennessee has her views and would naturally be glad to see their adoption. She will not, however, stand in the way of, but will support whosever may appear to be the general choice of the Convention at Chicago. She herself is now about ready, with wise management, reasonable assistance and proper energy, to contribute her electoral vote to the Republican candidate on the great questions of protection and national aid to education. What we want is merely a united Republican effort. Mugwunapery, led by that brilliant and strangely inconsistent grumbler. George William Curtis, has already gone over, boty and breeches, to free-trade, Bourbon Democracy. We should waste no time with them. They did all they could against us in 1884, and even then defeated us by only 1,047 votes. Let us make no calculations for their support or assistance. They are now, by their own voluntary choice, safely housed within the Democratic ranks, where let them revel in their conspails company. We cannot afford to coddle a man, no matter how antecedently honorable, who will go to our conventions, and after saying probably worse things of his antagonists than anybody else, go immediately home and devote his entire time and talents to the party which the best years of his life have been spent in denouncing. Let us, therefore, specially and enly select a candidate for the Republicans and Protectionists—for Americans, and not for England or English interests. We have many of this sort, but we should diligently put forth the strongest of them. William R. MOORE.

Memphis, Tenn., March 9, 1888.

THE RECENT OLEOMARGARINE DECISION.

wise, from the Potomac to the Rie Grande. I do not mean to say that they would be unconscientious. I do not think so; but I am frank to say that I would infinitely prefer to see Federal Courts in the South composed of men who believe that the "whole country is greater than a part." I believe that courts of practically absolute control in the Southern States, imbued with the narrow and constructed views of our system which the narrow and constructed views of our system which the narrow and constructed views of our system which the narrow and constructed views of our system which the narrow and constructed views of our system which the surface of the Ku Khu cases, in which men were convicted for beating negroes after the election for their votes therein. The supreme Court of the United States affirmed the conviction, holding that although the Constitution was silent on the subject, the Government had the power inherently to punish interference in elections where its very existence was at stake. Now I fear that case would never have passed the Appellate Court as organized under the pending bill.

Washington, D. C., April 8, 1888.

POSTAL FACILITIES MUCH NEEDED. o the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The uptown residents of New-York will, I am

greatly appreciate your article in a late issue aure, greatly appreciate your article in a late issue upon the importance of the establishment of more post-office stations, particularly in the upper part of the city. It is a matter of surprise that the subject has not been agitated before. In spite of all that is said in praise of our "model" postal system, I have found in we have of the process of the said in the said in praise of the process of the said in praise of the said in pra found in no large city abroad so few postal conventences as here. I reside on Murray Hill, not far from Posty-second-st, and adjacent to Fifth-ave. I have often occasion to send a book or parerl to the neares stations, these being at Fifty-fourth-st. near Lexington-ave, and on Third-ave, near Twenty-eighth-st. To do this by a messenger boy costs me at least 20 cents, provided there is no delay necessary, when the cost is more. To send a postal order or register a dom get my first mail much before 8:30 a. m. The druggists and grocers keep only a limited assortment

Yet Forty-second-st. is now a most important up-town centre; within a few blocks there are numerous hotels, great business houses, express offices and the central stations of three great railroads, while within four blocks are four important banks of exchange. Then there is in the vicinity a resident population of a class that does a good deal of business with the mails, and which suffers in various ways from the want of a station in the neighborhood. I speak of Murray Hill especially, but the inconveniences must necessarily be the same all over uptown.

In Paris, within a radius of about one mile, I can recall six stations, namely, on the Rue Cambon, the Rue Cambon, the Place de la Madeleine, and the Boulevard Haussman, while the creat general post office (Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau) is within the radius. Fifteen varies are there were fifty-four stations in Paris: the central stations of three great railroads, while

Jean Jacques Rousseau) is within this radius. Fiftee years ago there were fifty-four stations in Paris now the number is greatly increased. Not only ar the stations numerous, but money orders can be of tained at them and all post-office husiness transacte all the time they are open, namely from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. and on Sundays from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. I London the stations are at convenient distances.

If the country is entitled to cheap postage, it equally entitled to reasonable postal convenience nor should the latter be disregarded in over enthusiasis for the former.

ANSWERING MR. BEEKMAN'S ARGUMENT. AGAINST SENATOR LANGBEIN'S BILL REGARDING CERTAIN ASSESSMENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The paragraph which appeared in The TRI UNE
giving the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on
Senator Languein's bill providing for the relaying
of certain assessments in the upper part of the city, puts the argument for the till on grounds which we in the laying of some of these assessments and in the giving out of the contracts, gross irregularities were committed, and the question to-day for the consideration of the Legislature is, Who is to pay for the consequences of these irregularities?

Mr. Beekman's proposal is to relieve the downtow.

taxpayers at the cost of those whose property, he charges, is immediately benefited. Now the fact is that a great portion of this property has changed hands and any value resulting from the improvements the price, and to reassess them is practically to make them pay twice over for these improvements. There are other advantages which acceive to the city at large resulting in the laying out and completion of these streets. The right of way is used by the public and the use is common to all parts of the city. There seems to be a certain mockery of justice in a proposal of this character coming from the office of the Corpuration Counsel, when the brogularities for which some of these assessments are to be laid were perpetrated chiefly through the laches of city officials of previous years. The proposal, in fact, amounts to positive confiscation by the city of a large portion of the upper part of the island. the price, and to reassess them is practically to make

part of the island.

In many instances owners would be only too willing to sell their lots at the cost of these proposed assessments, with interest. These assessments have been vocated by the courts and commissioners legally appointed. The attempt to fix the present owners with liabilities from which their predecessors have been relieved by operation of law would be an act of the crossest injustice. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN.

New-York, April 7, 1888.

REMINISCENCES OF JACOB SHARP.

HIS OTHER EXACTITUDE AND PERSEVERANCE-

A HARD MAN TO ARGUE WITH.

Jacob Sharp was > man of phlegmatic nature, who did all things alowly, but with extreme exactitude and undeviwished to get the ears of legislators for the necessary legis-lation of the General Surface Rastroad Act to enable him House, then the headquarters of members of the Legisla-ture in this city, and there would wait patiently all day for some Senatur or Assemblyman wheen he wished to see. If Mr. Sharp did not get his man that day, he would re-turn quietly to his visils the next day and keep at it until he had buttonholed the man he was after. Mr. Sharp was epinionated and held on to his views despite argument from an opposing source. He used to

argue by the hour with James W. Foshay, president of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, about the merits of the fare-registers on the Twenty-third Street line as compared with the Fuligraff article which Mr.

line as compared with the Fuligrail article which Mr. Foshay had introduced into the cars of his company. On the Twenty-third Street line figures indicating the number of fares taken fig into place when the fore is registered. On the Broadway cars a pointer indicates the number on the dial. Mr. Sharp insisted that his registers showed unmistokably the number of fares, while on the others the era would have to "chase all over a tensacre lot" before it could determine "where the thing pointed."

On one occasion Mr. Sharp undertook to show a man at the Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad stables how to holst a big bale of hay. The man had been a sailor and was thoroughly nosted or, the holsting process. He had arranged his tackle with the big pulses above and the little one below, had hitched his herse on and was about to start him. Mr. Sharp came along. "Hello, what are you doing? That isn't right. Turn the blocks around, he blusted out. The man protested, but Mr. Sharp Insisted. The transfer was made and the horse tried to start; but he couldn't budge the bale. James A. Richmond, who was watching the proceeding his mouth.

level of the plateau itself is broken up into irres strips and spaces given to water, meadow, shrublan woodland,—a pleasing intricacy. he grass is roughly cut, the edges of the waterways are unket the woods are often carelessly beset with cor-caragana or Siberian spiraca. In the woods are bardy and appropriate trees—oaks, alders, pop-pines and the like, few trees—oaks, alders, pop-stand alone, but there are spruces, pushing up thre-scarlet oaks, and white birches set off against firs and prostrate junipers spreading about bit

WHAT IT WILL COST TAMMANY AND THE COUNTY

and will proceed the on their and time between the two cities will be about thirty-six bours. It will probably be so timed that the special trains will reach St. Louis the night before or the morning of the convention. The price charged for each sleeping-car, not counting the railprice charged for each sleeping-car, not counting the roll-road farce, is \$250. If each of the Democratic organiza-tions hires twelve sleepers, the cost for this item alone will be \$3.000. The expense of transporting and feeding these 1,200 men is no mean sum. The actual cost of transporting and providing sleeping accommodations has been placed by the railroad and sleeping-car companies at such a figure as to make it \$34 to each man. However economical the individual may be, his meals and incidental expenses will certainly amount to \$10, making \$50 for the round trip. This will represent a total cost of \$60,000 to the members of the two ordan-trations. Allowing for the amounts spont by the leaters trations. Allowing for the amounts spont by the leaders for hotel accommodations, etc., and the more generously inclined of their followers, the expenses will raise the average to \$60 for each man. This makes the total cost

FAITHFUL SISTERS OF CHARITY.

MINISTERING TO THE SOUL AS WELL AS THE BODT -A DEATH-BED STENE IN A HOSPITAL.

It was a gloomy afternoon last week that a couple of men and a weman of middle age, whose appearance indi-cated that they moved in the humbler spheres of life, entered Word 5 of one of the widely known hospitals of this city which is under the care of the Sisters of Char-ty. One of the this way. ity. One of the trib was a seek man. Another was a brother. The third was the landindy of a boarding-house kept for mechanics and working-people. The patient was kindly received by the Sister in charge of the ward and

assigned to the only vacant cot.

Of the eighteen patients in the ward one lay dying, the victim of pneumonia. He had been insensible since he was admitted to the hospital, and there were ne hopes of his recovery. Nightfall came, and the breathing of the patient came shorter and weaker and the death-rattle

two gathered around the dying man's couch and offered up prayers for his recovery or poscable death. It was all that could be done; but gently and kindly did the watchers at the man's bedaide do their duty. Lighted candles were placed in the dying man's hands, gently held there by the Sisters, and while they recited the last offices for the dying a soul took its flight.

Almost insensible to all surroundings and to the solemn scene in the same ward, half reclining on pillows en his bed lay the patient first referred to. A complication of diseases had stricken him, and it would seem that his gentle attendants knew that his days, even his hours, were numbered. Meason had not been detaroned, however. Medicine seemed to be powerless for good, and in gentle tones a Sister seked the patient if he had made

"No. There is time enough," was the respoure.
"My good man," sold the almost saintly nurse, are a very sick man. You should think of your soul ere it is too late. You cannot recover from this. You have

worst, I besecch you."

A priest was sent for. A screen was placed around the bed, and the priest saw the penitent man. An alian with lighted candles was in-provised near, and the patient was anointed after the manner of his Church. He lingured in pain and agony during the long night. Morning came and with it send-consciousness. The man's limbs were terribly swollen, and the medicine administered he could not take. The last dose lay untouched on the table by the cot. Nonntime came and a brother of the patient sat by, sad and gloomy, listening to the slow and painful breathing of his kinsman. As the other patients were about to partake of the noonday meal which was placed beside their beds, the quick, watchful eye of one of the Sisters caught the aound of the dying man's hard, labored breathing, and rushing to his bedside said

one of the Sisters caught the sound of the dying man's hard, labored breathing, and rushing to his bedside said in a whisper:

"The worst is coming." Prostrate on their knees the Sisters were beside that cot, reciting the prayers of the Church and the litany of the dead; lighted candles were softly placed in his hands and held there, and soon anchors soul had taken its light. other soul had taken its flight.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE-APRIL 16.

DEMOCRATS TO GO TO THE CONVENTION.

DEMOCRATS TO GO TO THE CONVENTION.

The Tammany Committee on Transportation to St.
Louis has nearly completed the necessary arrangements
for the transportation of 600 men to the Democratic National Convention and return. Enough money has been
pledged by the various district leaders to warrant the
committee in arranging for sleeping-cars to carry this
number. Allowing for fifty persons in a car, it would
require a train consisting of one locometive two baggage
cars and twelve sleeping-cars to transport this regiment
of men. Every man will be provided with a barth, and
he can retain this while in St. Louis, as the cars will be
utilized there for sleeping purposes. The cars will probably be less noisy than the hotels during the week of the
Convention. The fare for the round trip will be \$34 Convention. The fare for the round trip will be \$34 for each man. Commissioner Croker, acting for the Tammany organization, has engaged three large pariors at the many organization, has engaged three large pariors at the
Southern Hotel and sleeping accommodations for 200 men.
These latter will be charged extra to those using them.
The special train will probably leave the Grand Central
Station on the morning of June 3. Several of the leaders
will go to St. Louis in advance of the main body.

The County Democracy will also have a special train,
and will probably take on nearly as large a deligation as

pneumonia and Bright's disease. Try to prepare for the worst, I beseech you."

HOW SHERIDAN GOT INTO BROOKS'S CLUB.

bell yearded and present a confidence for the Report December of the Confidence of t Au. C. OB.
Au. C. OB.
Au. C. Au. Cable...
Chic Str J & G.
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Les na Neuville.
Ma facille.
Manhattan Cen.
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v nonlat L. K... Vab st L. & Pac do 3d. Brookiva El 1st... do 2d...... 1.210 Tetal amount ... MINING STOCKS. CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

104 9 104 9 104 9 104 9

184 184 184 584 574 574

136 2 137 2 136 5 137 5 70 4 70 4 70 70 31 5 32 71 71 71 71

204 204 204 204

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

SALES AT THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE,

| 1st | 2,000 | 106 | Pac of Mo 1st | 8,000 | 101% | 20,000 | 101% | Rich 2 klistr Lit

Atlan & Pac guar. Louisville & Nash

103 103

Actual Sales | Closing | No

Op's H'gt Low't Final Hid, Ask'd sold.

SPECULATING ON A MODERATE SCALE. Monday, April 16-p. m. The speculation in stocks to-day was on a

. \$163,000

112 1125 80 91 725 73 58 60

noderate scale and, with a few exceptions, the movements of prices were sluggish. In the early dealings there was a plain tendency toward a higher level, but the slight improvement was lost long before noon. As usual recently, the trading became extremely dull at the recession, a fact that restifies strongly to the confidence of holders of stocks. Increased activity and greater strength marked the afternoon dealings, and the closing was strong at generally the highest points. The final changes were small advances, although many leading stocks closed absolutely without change Reading was conspicuous among them, but Lake Shore and Western Union were in the company. The Gould shares were inclined to weakness, and Missouri Pacific continued to pursue its erratio course. It advanced when the rest of the market was weak, and promptly declined as soon as the general market became active and strong. The variations in this stock in the past two weeks have mystified the Street, perhaps designedly, and in some quarters they are believed to mask a large speculative movement. The features of the day, however, were New York and New-England and Richmond and West

Point Terminal. The first scored the largest gain, closing 2 3-4 per cent higher at 36 3-4, after having The last was the first in point of touched 37. ectivity, while it closed also just below its top figure with a gain of 1 1-4 and the preferred stock 2 1-2 per cent. Together they crowded St. Paul and Reading into the second rank. The advance in New-England seemed to be caused by a renewal of old rumors about more intimate relations with he New-York and New-Haven road. The activity. and strength of the Richmond Terminal stocks were due to the contest for the control of the company. The directors ordered the books closed on May 20 for the meeting on May 31, and until then the "ins" and the "outs" will fight for the supremacy.

The directors to-day also elected John H. Inman president to succeed Mr. Sully, and this fact had something probably to do with the advance, because it undoubtedly strengthens the management of the company. Aside from these movements, the market was without striking features, except its stubbora resistance to lower prices. Toward the close, the improved prospects of a decision by Congress on some of the financial questions before it

| Cold | San Fe | Cold | San Fe | Cold | Salcoup | Cold | Cold | Salcoup | Cold | Cold

Net cash balances.\$347,596,176 6347.389,063 Dec. \$7,113

Open | High- | Low- | Olive | Shares